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THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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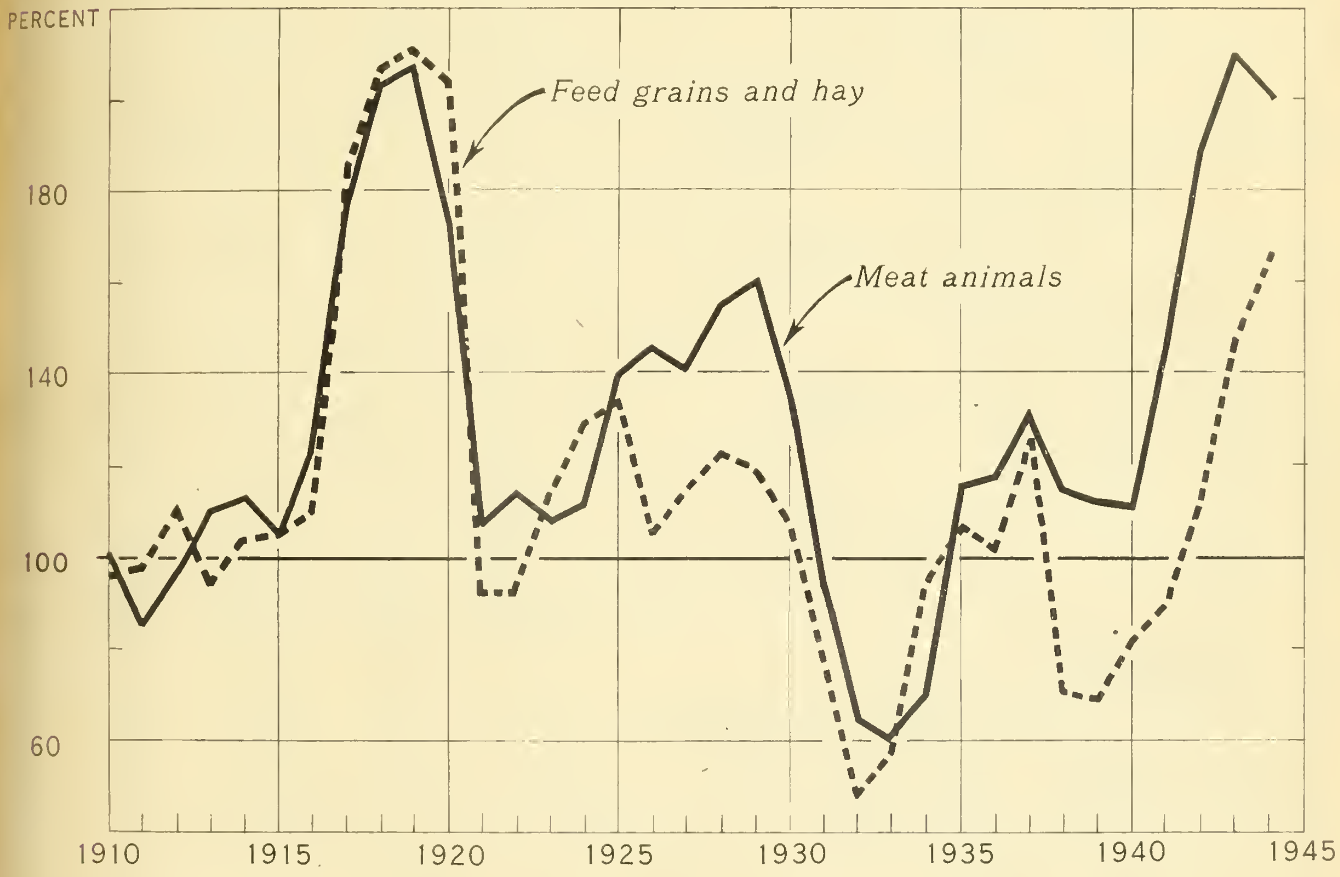
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR MEAT ANIMALS AND FOR FEED GRAINS AND HAY, UNITED STATES, 1910-44

INDEX NUMBERS (AUG. 1909 - JULY 1914=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43102 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For the fifth consecutive year feed grain and hay prices in 1944 averaged materially higher than in the preceding year. Meat animal prices were lower in 1944 than a year earlier, the first decline since 1940. Present indications point to a slightly lower average price for feed grains and hay in 1945 compared with 1944, but a higher average price for meat animals.

Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, January 1943, 1944, and November 1944-January 1945

Item	Unit	Jan.		1944-45		
		1943	1944	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 1/
Grains		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	96.5	114.2	109.3	114.1	114.6
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	58.7	80.5	66.1	74.4	79.0
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	56.5	78.4	64.7	69.0	75.8
Barley No. 3, Minneapolis	"	79.8	131.9	116.3	120.0	126.3
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	136.8	164.8	159.1	162.0	162.9
Rye No. 2, Minneapolis	"	74.7	127.0	113.1	114.3	123.6
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	36.10	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	38.10	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	40.90	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	35.90	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	37.95	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	40.25	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	38.60	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	43.00	45.50	2/45.50	2/45.50	2/45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	49.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	39.35	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00
41 pct. protein, Decatur 3/	"	35.40	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points	"	38.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	40.50	50.00	48.50	46.75	46.00
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	32.50	41.50	41.30	41.30	41.30
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago 4/	"	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 4/	"	71.50	73.50	71.00	69.10	73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	32.90	39.80	44.90	44.90	42.90
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein	"	47.80	58.60	58.00	57.20	
Laying mash	"	61.00	71.60	71.00	70.80	
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Index of Feed Prices						
Feed grains, U. S., 1910-14=100		134	180	165	167	5/169
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		131	166	166	166	166
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		165	166	164	164	166
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39=100		139	166	166	166	166
Livestock-Feed Price Ratios, Index Numbers, 1923-42=100 6/						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago		130	98	109	105	7/108
Beef steer-corn ratio, Chicago		107	90	100	90	7/ 88
Butterfat-feed ratio, U.S. 8/9/		109	93	98	97	5/104
Milk-feed ratio U.S. 8/9/		117	110	111	119	5/121
Egg-feed ratio, U.S. 8/		127	93	83	98	5/121

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended January 13, byproduct feed prices as of January 16 2/ 32 pct protein. 3/ Bulk price plus allowance for bags. 4/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ For egg-feed ratio 1933-42=100. Index numbers above 100 indicate that ratios are favorable to livestock producers. 7/ For week ended January 13. 8/ Adjusted for seasonal variation. 9/ Includes dairy production payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Domestic disappearance of corn and oats during the October-December quarter was 9 percent smaller than in the same quarter of 1943, reflecting the reduced number of livestock in the country. However, disappearance of both corn and oats was larger than the average for that quarter during the 1938-42 period. Estimated disappearance of barley for the quarter was considerably smaller than a year earlier. The quantity of wheat and rye estimated to have been fed during the October-December quarter was about 40 percent smaller than in the corresponding period a year earlier, but larger for that period than in any other year.

Combined stocks of corn and oats in all positions except interior mills and elevators on January 1 were 8 percent larger than on January 1, 1944, and were the third largest on record for that date. Stocks of barley on December 1 were 5 percent smaller than a year earlier and 14 percent smaller than the average for the 1939-42 period, when supplies were relatively large.

Prices of feed grains are expected to advance about seasonally during the next two or three months, but most of them probably will average slightly lower for the 1944-45 marketing season than in 1943-44. Barley and hay prices probably will average slightly higher. Continued strong demand for feed is anticipated during the next few months, although probably not so strong as a year earlier. Purchases of 50 million bushels of corn by War Food Administration, for a reserve against possible future emergencies, and smaller quantities for export, plus increased demand for corn for food and industrial purposes will be strengthening factors for prices of feed grains during the next few months. With nearly as many hay-consuming animals on farms as a year ago and with prices of livestock products at a high level, the demand for hay is expected to continue strong. Hay supplies are smaller than they were last season, but are estimated to be about as large per hay-consuming animal unit on farms as a year ago. In some important dairy regions, however, stocks of hay are smaller than last year.

Larger numbers of cattle, sheep, and lambs were being fed for market on January 1 than a year earlier, although fewer than the record number on feed January 1, 1943. Grain and other concentrates were being fed liberally to milk cows in December, The rate of egg production per layer on farms was at record levels. Present conditions indicate that the rate of feed disappearance per unit of livestock production during 1944-45 will be about the same as the high rate in 1943-44. Nevertheless, with fewer animals to feed, the carry-over of corn at the end of the present crop year may be nearly double the 216 million bushels on hand October 1, 1944, and the carry-over of oats may be moderately larger than on July 1, 1944.

-- January 23, 1945

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Domestic disappearance of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, plus wheat and rye fed, increased sharply during the 1941-43 period. The increase resulted largely from the great increase in numbers of livestock and from a higher rate of feeding per unit of livestock production. Feed grain production has been at a high level since 1936. Production reached record proportions in 1942, and was almost as large in 1944. Feed grain reserves were accumulated in large volume during the 1937-40 crop years, but were reduced in the past 3 seasons. Livestock numbers recently have declined, and a relatively large per animal-unit supply of grains is available for feeding in the 1944-45 feeding year, with the prospect of some increase in reserves at the end of the season.

October-December Feed Grain Disappearance 9 Percent Less Than a Year Earlier

Domestic disappearance of corn and oats for all purposes during the October-December quarter was 9 percent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1943, reflecting in large part the reduced numbers of livestock on farms. Disappearance of all corn during the quarter was 9 percent smaller than a year earlier, but 14 percent larger than the average for that quarter in the 5-year (1938-42) period. Disappearance of oats during October-December was 6 percent smaller than a year earlier, but was 5 percent larger than the average for October-December during the 1938-42 period.

Domestic disappearance of barley during the October-December quarter amounted to about 80 million bushels, 20 percent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1943, but 4 percent larger than in the corresponding 3 months of 1939-42. Indications point to a more rapid disappearance of barley in the July-September quarter of 1944 in relation to recent years than for either corn or oats, but in the October-December quarter, barley disappearance was relatively less rapid than for either corn or oats.

Less than 60 percent as much wheat is estimated to have been fed in the October-December quarter of 1944 as in the corresponding quarter of 1943, and not much more than half as much rye. The relative abundance of feed grains, and the wide differences between prices of feed grains and of wheat and rye have been principal factors in the reduced feeding of the bread grains.

Table 2.- Domestic disappearance of corn and oats for all purposes, and estimated quantities of wheat and rye fed, United States, 1938-44

Year beginning October	October-December	January-March	April-June	July-September	Total October-September
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
			Corn		
Average					
1938-42	1,134	695	492	335	2,656
1942	1,307	876	620	449	3,252
1943	1,419	868	531	362	3,180
1944	1/1,290				
			Oats		
Average					
1938-42	211	320	249	403	1,183
1942	252	399	297	453	1,401
1943	236	309	268	406	1,219
1944	1/ 222				
			Wheat fed		
Average					
1938-42	29	57	43	56	185
1942	59	72	125	170	426
1943	114	112	109	113	448
1944	1/ 67				
			Rye fed		
Average					
1938-42	4	4	2	10	20
1942	5	6	5	12	28
1943	8	7	6	8	29
1944	1/ 4				

1/ Partly estimated; preliminary.

Stocks of Corn and Oats January 1 Third Largest on Record

Combined stocks of corn and oats on January 1 were 8 percent larger than on January 1, 1944, and the third largest on record for that date, being exceeded only in 1942 and 1943 (table 8). Stocks of corn on farms, Government-owned, and at terminal markets totaled 2,158 million bushels, 9 percent more than a year earlier. Stocks of oats on farms and at terminal markets on January 1 totaled 765 million bushels, 6 percent more than a year earlier.

Compared with a year earlier, combined stocks of corn and oats on January 1 were larger in all geographic divisions of the country except in the East North Central region. The greatest increase in stocks was in the West North Central region, with a 26-percent increase in stocks of corn, but a 5-percent decrease in stocks of oats compared with 1944. In the East North Central States, stocks of corn were 12 percent smaller than a year earlier, but stocks of oats were 16 percent larger.

Stocks of barley on farms and at terminal markets on December 1, 1944 totaled 192 million bushels, 5 percent less than a year earlier, and 14 percent less than the average for the 1939-42 period, when supplies of barley were relatively large (table 8). Stocks of barley on December 1, 1944, were smaller than a year earlier in all geographic regions of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central States. January 1, 1945 stocks of barley on farms and at terminal markets are estimated at 166 million bushels compared with 173 million bushels a year earlier.

Feed Prices to Advance Seasonally

Prices of feed grains and of hay probably will advance seasonally during the first 3 or 4 months of 1945. With relatively abundant supplies available in relation to total requirements, prices received by farmers for corn, oats, and grain sorghums for the 1944-45 marketing season as a whole are expected to average slightly less than in the 1943-44 season. Prices of barley and hay, on the other hand, probably will average slightly higher. During the 1943-44 season, average prices received by farmers for the country as a whole were as follows: Corn, $1.12 per bushel; oats, 72.1 cents per bushel; barley, 99 cents per bushel; grain sorghums, $1.14 per bushel; and all hay, $15.10 per ton. The season average price of all tame hay equaled $15.90 per ton, and that of wild hay equaled $9.20 per ton.

In mid-December, prices of corn, barley, grain sorghums, and hay were below parity, and all feed grains were lower than they were in mid-December 1943. Hay prices, however, were $1.30 per ton higher. A relatively large quantity of high-moisture corn was marketed at reduced prices during November and December. Local market prices of corn on December 15 averaged $1.06 per bushel, the same as a month earlier, although terminal market prices of best grades advanced almost to ceilings during the month. The high prices for the best grades resulted from the relatively small quantities of high grade corn being received in commercial channels, whereas, with fairly large local sales of low grade corn, average farm prices failed to show the usual seasonal increase. Local market prices of oats, barley, and hay advanced seasonally during the month ended December 15.

Purchase of 50 million bushels of corn by War Food Administration for stockpiling purppses, and the quantities of corn being purchased by WFA for export, combined with increased requirements of feed grains (particularly corn) for industrial and food uses, will be strengthening factors in prices of all feed grains during the next few months. The net effect of these forces will depend largely upon the total quantities of corn purchased by WFA, and upon the timing of such purchases. The quantities announced to be procured are not large in relation to total supplies. They are, however, rather large in relation to quantities of corn usually marketed from farms in a season.

Demand for Feed to Continue Strong

Demand for feed concentrates is expected to continue strong throughout the 1944-45 feeding season, although not so strong as in either of the two previous seasons. Requirements for livestock feed are smaller this year than those of 1942-43 of 1943-44 because of the reduced numbers of livestock on farms, particularly hogs and chickens. An estimated 10 to 15 percent fewer grain-consuming animal units are now on farms than a year ago. The weights to which hogs are being marketed and the rates of egg and milk production indicate that grain feeding during the 1944-45 feeding year will be at about the same rate per unit of livestock production as the high rate in 1943-44, but not so high as the record rate of feeding during the 1942-43 feeding year. Consequently the total quantity of feed concentrates required for feeding purposes during 1944-45 probably will be reduced about proportionately to the reduction in livestock units during 1944.

Factors which will at least partially offset the reduced demand for concentrates-grains and byproduct feeds- by the reduced livestock population include the following: (1) An increased demand for feed grains for industrial and food uses; (2) the possible exportation of a larger quantity of corn than usual; and (3) the Government program for stockpiling 50 million bushels of corn for use in possible emergencies. Reduced feeding of wheat and rye this year also will, in effect, absorb part of the reduced demand from livestock, and requirements for feed grains will not be reduced to the extent indicated by the reduced numbers of livestock.

With feed requirements reduced, and corn supplies relatively large, a carry-over of corn nearly double the 216-million bushel carry-over at the end of the 1943-44 season is in prospect for the end of the present marketing year. Carry-over of oats next July 1 probably will be moderately larger than a year earlier.

The number of hay and forage-consuming animal units now on farms is estimated to be only slightly smaller than the number a year ago. With stocks of hay on farms January 1 only slightly smaller than a year earlier, about the same supply of hay per animal unit is available for the country as a whole as in 1943-44. Hay supplies are smaller than a year ago in some of the principal dairy regions, where numbers of dairy cows have increased, and demand for hay is expected to continue strong throughout the 1944-45 feeding season. In some local areas, particularly where winter weather came early, there has been some fear that a shortage of hay may develop, but the areas of serious shortage seem likely to be small.

Table 3.- Quantities of grain and hay fed in the United States in comparison with animal units

Year	Quantity of grain fed to livestock 1/	Livestock production units 2/	Grain fed per unit of production	Quantity of hay fed	Hay-consuming animal units Jan. 1	Hay fed per unit
	Million tons	Millions	Ton	Million tons	Millions	Tons
Average						
1938-42	91.8	164.0	.56	94.3	80.9	1.17
1942-43	112.7	189.4	.60	103.1	85.4	1.21
1943-44	109.6	189.4	.58	102.7	87.6	1.17

1/ Corn (including silage, etc.) Oct. 1; oats, July 1; barley, June 1; grain sorghum production, wheat fed, October year; rye fed, October year.

2/ October year. An animal production unit is equal to 4,237 pounds of milk, 314 pounds of hogs, live weight, 833 pounds of cattle and calves, live weight, 185 dozen eggs, 70 chickens produced, 20 turkeys produced, 116 broilers produced, 37 sheep and lambs on farms January 1, or 0.70 horse or mule on farms January 1.

More Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs on Feed Than a Year Ago; Heavy Feeding Indicated

The number of cattle on feed for market January 1 was about 5 percent larger than the number being fed a year earlier, but about 6 percent under the all-time record on January 1, 1943. The total number on feed in the Corn Belt was about 6 percent larger than a year ago, and the total number on feed in other States was about 2 percent larger than the number fed a year earlier. The estimated number of cattle on feed for market in all important feeding States on January 1 this year was 4,173,000 head compared with 3,967,000 head on January 1, 1944, and the all-time record number of 4,445,000 head on January 1, 1943.

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market January 1, totaling 6,630,000 head, is about 1.5 percent larger than a year ago, but 5 percent smaller than the record number on feed January 1, 1943. The number being fed in the Corn Belt was about 4 percent greater than on January 1, 1944, but a decrease of 2 percent is shown in States outside the Corn Belt. For the 11 Western States as a whole, the number on feed this year is down about 5 percent. Very large numbers of lambs were on wheat pastures in Kansas on January 1, accounting for most of the increase for the Corn Belt States as a whole.

Grain and other concentrates were being fed liberally to milk cows on December 1, 1944, with the amount fed per cow one of the greatest since the early 1930's. For the country as a whole, crop correspondents reported feeding a daily amount per head of 4.74 pounds of grain and other concentrates on December 1, compared with 4.66 pounds a year earlier, and 3.95 pounds for the December 5-year (1935-39) average.

The rate of egg production per layer was at a record level in December, and at peak levels in almost all parts of the country. Since egg production is an index of poultry feed consumption, it is indicated that the rate of poultry feeding is also at a high level. There were almost 419 million layers in farm flocks during December, 4 percent less than the record number in December 1943, but 26 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Final 1945 Production Goals Announced

Final production goals for 1945, as recommended by the States, were announced by War Food Administration on January 16. Final goals call for a larger acreage than in 1944 of all feed grains except barley, and an increased acreage of all tame hay. The final goal for corn is 99.1 million acres, nearly 400,000 acres more than were planted in 1944. The goal for oats is 44.3 million acres, 1.3 million more than in 1944. The increase in oats reflects, in part, a continuing shift from barley to oats in a number of States. The goal for barley is 13.9 million acres, almost 400,000 acres less than in 1944. The goal for sorghums is 17.2 million acres, almost 900,000 acres less than in 1944. The final goal for all tame hay, 62.9 million acres, is essentially as earlier suggested by WFA, and totals about 3.3 million acres more than the 1944 acreage. The final goals also call for increased milk production, and for a larger slaughter of cattle. An increase is recommended for spring pigs, and farmers are being urged to keep 4 percent more sows for spring farrowing this year than last. Because of recent changes in needs, the 1945 egg goal was increased by about 10 percent over the preliminary goal.

Table 4.- Final 1945 production goals for selected crops and livestock, with comparative data

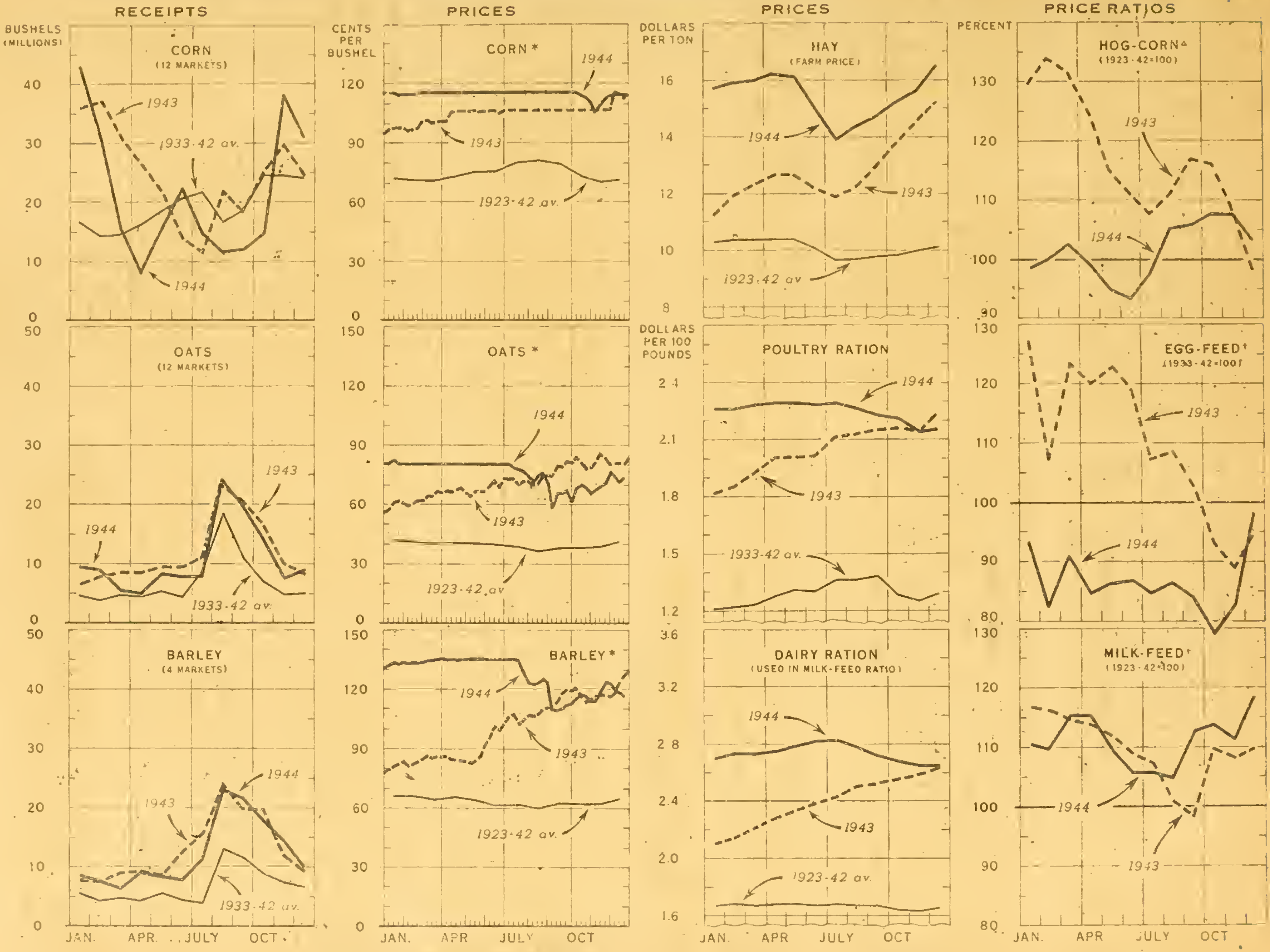
Commodity	Unit of goal	Average 1935-39	1944	1945 goal	Percentage goa is of 1944
Corn	1,000 planted acres	97,055	98,722	99,098	100
Oats	" " "	40,586	42,983	44,259	103
Barley	" " "	13,364	14,300	13,911	97
All sorghums (except sirup)	" " "	15,029	18,017	17,155	95
All tame hay	" " "	55,770	59,547	62,862	106
Wheat	" " "	73,235	65,454	67,731	103
Soybeans for beans	1,000 harvested "	3,042	10,502	10,757	102
Flaxseed	1,000 planted acres	1,938	3,052	5,000	164
Milk cows on farms (average for year)	Thousands	23,548	26,112	26,363	101
Milk production on farms (Jan. 1)	1,000 pounds	103,624	118,200	120,582	102
Egg production on farms	1,000 dozen	3,032	4,765	1/ 4,350	91
Hogs: Sows to farrow in spring	Thousands	6,817	9,187	9,569	104
Pigs saved, spring	"	41,872	55,925	2/ 57,563	103
Cattle and calves (Dec. 31)	"	66,684	79,800	77,306	97
Sheep and lambs on farms (Dec. 31)	"	51,462	50,000	49,136	98

Source: War Food Administration.

1/ Revised from recommendations in line with additional needs for eggs from 1945 production.

2/ Goal for sows to farrow in spring times average number of pigs per litter in spring of 1944.

MARKET RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF SPECIFIED FEEDS, AND LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS



* CORN, NO. 3 YELLOW AT CHICAGO; OATS, [illegible] WHITE AT CHICAGO; BARLEY, NO. 3 FEED AT MINNEAPOLIS △ BASIS CHICAGO PRICES
† ADJ[illegible] FOR [illegible] IN MILK-FEED [illegible] RAT[illegible] DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS BEGINNING OCT. 1943.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45027 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

WFA To Stockpile Corn

The War Food Administration announced on January 9 intentions to purchase 50 million bushels of yellow corn from farmers for use primarily as an emergency reserve. The corn will be purchased in farm storage prior to March 15 in areas where farmers have a surplus above local needs. The corn is to be held in farm cribs to be delivered to WFA during the summer months at applicable ceiling prices for corn grading No. 3 or better, and at market prices for corn grading below No. 3.

Corn to be purchased by WFA will be inspected and purchase contracts negotiated by county committees of AAA for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation for corn grading No. 3 or better, without consideration of moisture content. All corn purchased must be delivered on 30 days' notice by the CCC. Purchase offers will be allocated among the principal surplus corn-producing counties in relation to their probable surplus above local needs.

Obtaining a reserve of this quantity of corn probably will obviate any necessity of set-aside requirements on producers and elevators for the purpose of procuring corn for processors, as in 1944.

Limited Use of Corn Permitted for Alcohol Production

The War Production Board, at the request of the War Food Administration, partially relaxed restrictions on the use of corn in the production of alcohol. The use of corn by distillers in January is permitted to the extent of 50 percent of the total quantity of grain, including malt, used during the month. The 50-percent limitation is applicable to all distillers of alcohol for any purpose.

From July 1, 1944, until November 29, 1944, the use of corn was prohibited in the production of alcohol. From November 29 through December 1944, distillers were permitted to use grade 5 and sample grades of corn in the production of industrial alcohol. No beverage alcohol was permitted to be made from corn from October 8, 1942 until January 1, 1945.

During February 1945, distillers have been authorized to use corn grading No. 5 or sample grade in the production of industrial alcohol, provided that the percentage of such corn shall not exceed 50 percent of the total grain, including malt, used in the production of such industrial alcohol.

Quality of 1944 Feed Grain Crops Lower Than Average; Marketings Continue Seasonally Large

Inspected receipts of corn, oats, and barley at representative markets indicate that the 1944 crops of these grains are of lower quality than average. Of the inspected receipts of oats received at representative markets during the 3-month (July-September 1944) period, 57 percent graded No. 3 or better, compared with an average of about 70 percent during the corresponding months in the 10-year (1934-43) period, and 61 percent in 1943. Of the barley inspected at representative markets during the same 3 months of 1944, about 76 percent graded No. 3 or better, compared with an average of 78 percent for the 10-year period and 78 percent in those months of 1943.

The late maturing 1944 corn crop is of higher-than-average moisture content, as shown in the large percentage of lower grade corn inspected at representative markets during December 1944. In former years, an average of more than half of the corn marketed during the 3-month (December-February) period has graded No. 3 or better. Although December 1944 inspected receipts are not to be regarded as truly representative of the quality of the 1944 corn crop, comparison of December inspected receipts with those of recent years indicates that a much greater proportion of 1944 corn marketed in December graded below No. 3 than is usually marketed in that month. The quality of inspected receipts of corn at representative markets in December during the 1934-43 period averaged 55 percent No. 3 or better and 45 percent below No. 3. In December 1944, the inspected receipts graded only 16 percent No. 3 or better and 84 percent below No. 3.

Table 5.- Feed grains: Quality of the 1934-44 crops indicated by the percentages of the receipts by grades in all classes 1/

Year	Grade					
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Sample
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
	Corn: Percentage of December-February receipts					
Average 1934-40	11	20	25	25	15	4
1941	34	10	20	28	6	2
1942	7	15	31	31	11	5
1943	3	16	25	30	19	7
	Percentage of December receipts					
Average 1934-43	12	17	26	26	14	5
1944	1	3	12	33	35	16
	Oats: Percentage of July-September receipts					
Average 1934-43	12	23	35	23		7
1941	20	18	30	25		7
1942	15	16	36	30		3
1943	9	15	37	32		7
1944	9	14	34	33		10
	Barley: Percentage of July-September receipts					
Average 1934-43	14	18	46	14	5	3
1941	21	22	45	8	1	3
1942	19	20	43	12	2	4
1943	19	16	43	14	3	5
1944	25	14	37	16	3	5

Compiled from reports of War Food Administration.

1/ Inspected receipts of all classes at representative markets in the United States.

Marketings of corn in December were smaller than the large quantity marketed during November. Nevertheless, market receipts were larger than average, and larger than in December 1944. Marketings of feed grains usually are slightly smaller in December than in November, but the declines in marketings during that month in each of the past 2 years have been greater than normal. Market receipts of oats at 12 principal markets were larger in

December than in the previous month, and larger than average. Barley receipts in December at 4 principal markets declined seasonally from a month earlier, but were slightly larger than in December 1943, and larger than the 1933-42 average for that month.

Table 6.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, December 1938-43; October-December 1944

Item	December			1944		
	Average 1938-42	1942	1943	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu	1,000
Corn, 12 markets 1/	26,336	41,329	24,517	14,718	38,060	30,811
Oats, 12 markets 1/	6,154	6,669	8,228	13,969	7,688	9,089
Barley, 4 markets 2/	8,687	10,217	9,268	17,611	14,323	10,096

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.
Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

CANADIAN GRAIN SITUATION

The present supply of feed grains in Canada is adequate for maintenance of a continued high level of livestock production during the 1944-45 crop year. Supplies of feed grains available in Canada for 1944-45 total 14.5 million tons, nearly 80 percent more than available supplies during the 1936-40 period. The number of grain-consuming animal units on Canadian farms has increased 32 percent from the 1936-40 average. The supply of feed grain per grain-consuming animal unit available during 1944-45 is smaller than in either of the past two seasons as a result of the increase in livestock numbers, particularly cattle, sheep, and poultry. Hog numbers are declining sharply in Canada, as in this country.

Since 1942, Canada has been drawing upon reserves of oats and barley, which had been built up materially from the pre-war level. A large volume of wheat has been used as livestock feed during the past 3 years. Reserves of grains in Canada were reduced materially during the 1943-44 crop year as a result of increased domestic utilization (principally as livestock feed) and increased exports, a large proportion of which cane to the United States. Domestic utilization and exports of oats and barley are expected to exceed production again this season.

Oats and barley are the most important grains in Canada from the standpoint of livestock feed. Production of mixed grains is important in the Canadian feed picture, and all production, except that used for seed, is fed to livestock (table 7). Only small quantities of corn are produced in Canada, a large percentage of which is fed. During the past three seasons larger quantities of wheat and rye have been utilized for livestock feed in Canada than for human food.

Canada's production goals for 1945 call for smaller acreages seeded to wheat and rye, and a larger acreage in feed grains, compared with 1944. Most of the increase in feed grain acreage would be in oats and barley. The goals set for mixed grains and hay are for the same acreage as in 1944.

Presented in table 7 below are data relating to acreage, production.

Table 7.- Canadian grains: Acreage, production, and estimated disposition, crop years beginning August, 1936-44 1/

Year beginning August	Acreage seeded	Stocks at beginning of year	Production	Total supplies	Exports	Domestic utilization: Food and industrial	Domestic utilization: Seed	Domestic utilization: Feed	Total disappearance	Carry-over
	Mil. acres	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
					Oats 2/					
Average:										
1936-40	12.9	35	335	370	13	5	30	287	335	35
1941	12.3	42	306	348	10	5	32	272	319	29
1942	13.8	29	652	681	62	5	36	429	532	149
1943	15.4	149	482	631	4/75	5	32	410	522	109
1944 3/	14.3	109	500	609						
					Barley					
Average:										
1936-40	4.4	9	93	102	12	7	8	66	93	9
1941	5.3	11	111	122	2	8	12	89	111	11
1942	7.0	11	259	270	35	8	12	146	201	69
1943	8.4	69	216	285	4/35	8	12	184	239	46
1944 3/	7.3	46	195	241						
					Wheat					
Average:										
1936-40	26.5	119	364	483	178	46	32	30	286	197
1941	21.9	480	315	795	222	48	27	74	371	424
1942	21.6	424	556	980	203	50	22	110	385	595
1943	16.8	595	284	879	4/345	57	29	93	524	355
1944 3/	23.3	355	436	791						
					Rye					
Average:										
1936-40	.9	3	10	13	2	1	11	6	10	3
1941	1.0	5	12	17	7	1	2	4	14	3
1942	1.3	3	25	28	2	1	1	9	13	15
1943	.6	15	7	22	4/9	1	1	5	16	6
1944 3/	.6	6	9	15						
					Mixed Grains					
Average:										
1936-40	1.2	-	39				2.4	36.6	39	
1941	1.6	-	49				3	46	49	
1942	1.7	-	69				3	66	69	
1943	1.5	-	36				3	33	36	
1944 3/	1.5	-	57							
					Corn					
Average:										
1936-40	.2		7							
1941	.3		13							
1942	.4		14							
1943	.2		8							
1944 3/	.3		12							

1/ Disposition data are estimated. Other data from publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. 2/ Canadian bushels of 34 pounds. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated from 11-month data.

Table 8 .- Corn and oats: Stocks January 1, United States, by States and geographic divisions, 1939-45, and barley stocks, December 1, 1939-44

State and geographic division	Corn 1/			Oats 2/			Total			Barley 2/		
	Average 1939-43	1944	1945	Average 1939-43	1944	1945	Average 1939-43	1944	1945	Average 1939-42	1943	1944
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	104	88	96	2,881	2,387	2,636	49	40	45	91	89	59
N. H.	86	102	115	187	143	194	5	5	6	---	---	---
Vt.	161	116	144	1,139	784	976	23	16	20	130	85	83
Mass.	310	272	256	133	101	124	11	9	9	---	---	---
R. I.	42	32	22	21	22	22	2	1	1	---	---	---
Conn.	292	268	292	95	90	81	10	10	10	---	---	---
N. Y.	10,160	4,306	4,464	20,924	12,137	22,894	619	315	491	4,083	3,585	2,778
N. J.	4,328	3,194	3,572	813	638	762	134	99	112	78	60	86
Pa.	32,582	27,946	32,486	18,354	9,515	15,801	1,206	935	1,162	1,817	1,484	1,395
N. Atl.	48,065	36,324	41,447	44,547	25,817	43,490	2,059	1,430	1,856	6,199	5,303	4,401
Ohio	108,231	119,006	84,561	28,224	19,089	22,846	3,482	3,638	2,733	526	434	431
Ind.	132,281	145,518	116,344	26,352	20,109	19,004	4,126	4,396	3,562	454	533	454
Ill.	354,677	312,187	291,503	85,719	64,473	66,837	11,302	9,773	9,231	2,396	2,229	2,573
Mich.	35,911	29,991	32,618	37,386	20,313	30,429	1,604	1,165	1,400	4,614	2,481	2,379
Wis.	36,831	40,146	44,986	57,061	68,320	83,260	1,944	2,217	2,592	16,963	11,844	8,050
E. N. Cent.	667,931	646,850	570,012	234,742	192,304	222,376	22,456	21,189	19,518	24,953	17,521	13,887
Minn.	141,090	117,117	154,972	106,615	97,309	111,425	5,656	4,836	6,122	43,903	23,078	29,153
Iowa	508,640	464,162	456,638	129,768	118,343	99,638	16,318	14,890	14,360	5,488	1,214	202
Mo.	105,182	93,565	119,659	33,379	33,831	22,157	3,479	3,161	3,705	1,607	1,418	2,215
N. Dak.	5,368	3,852	9,149	36,516	51,065	58,249	734	925	1,188	32,976	39,462	39,572
S. Dak.	40,600	44,407	97,013	41,182	48,645	66,550	1,796	2,022	3,781	28,068	24,387	20,198
Nebr.	132,176	156,285	257,333	30,041	46,082	26,436	4,182	5,113	7,628	21,487	16,524	8,424
Kans.	34,310	42,864	70,763	21,517	25,172	16,579	1,305	1,603	2,247	9,552	7,349	6,095
W. N. Cent.	967,366	922,252	1,165,527	399,018	420,447	401,034	33,470	32,550	39,051	143,081	115,432	107,859
Del.	2,963	2,125	2,547	35	47	50	84	60	72	74	120	135
Md.	12,472	7,436	12,860	583	585	630	359	218	370	894	636	985
Va.	23,737	19,637	22,296	1,302	1,344	2,020	685	571	657	882	798	922
W. Va.	7,538	8,242	5,913	1,174	1,167	987	230	250	181	167	150	126
N. C.	35,109	34,681	36,296	2,314	1,434	2,853	1,020	994	1,062	185	221	339
S. C.	17,031	19,010	17,887	2,658	2,495	3,615	519	572	559	30	24	41
Ga.	31,318	31,795	29,377	1,838	1,923	3,270	906	921	875	18	41	60
Fla.	4,108	4,262	3,259	17	---	48	115	119	92	---	---	---
S. Atl.	134,276	127,188	130,435	9,921	8,995	13,473	3,918	3,705	3,868	2,250	1,990	2,608
Ky.	48,317	50,249	46,654	817	711	806	1,366	1,418	1,319	672	733	811
Tenn.	45,577	41,573	40,520	1,236	1,808	1,401	1,296	1,193	1,157	402	683	506
Ala.	31,501	34,020	35,629	812	827	968	895	966	1,013	---	41	46
Miss.	32,551	28,383	30,156	2,047	1,710	5,736	944	822	936	---	52	125
Ark.	24,325	13,850	19,760	2,114	2,329	3,762	715	425	614	61	50	80
La.	16,370	14,751	12,687	710	1,270	1,864	470	433	386	4	76	56
Okla.	17,299	10,289	16,726	14,662	14,048	15,807	719	513	721	3,942	1,445	2,122
Tex.	42,730	42,903	33,650	16,545	8,524	15,569	1,461	1,338	1,192	2,642	1,148	3,304
S. Cent.	258,670	236,018	235,802	38,943	31,227	45,933	7,866	7,108	7,338	7,725	4,228	7,050
Mont.	771	655	600	11,111	16,666	13,988	199	235	240	5,889	11,802	11,729
Idaho	1,176	620	698	3,793	3,552	4,531	94	74	92	6,448	7,548	7,891
Wyo.	669	354	239	2,512	2,831	3,672	59	55	65	1,910	2,737	2,624
Colo.	7,315	6,611	8,531	3,260	4,219	3,952	257	253	302	9,381	12,563	11,326
N. Mex.	1,809	1,576	2,223	341	506	525	56	52	71	274	240	547
Ariz.	243	218	230	79	70	102	8	7	8	390	242	703
Utah	128	117	149	1,011	1,243	1,409	20	23	27	3,470	5,011	5,234
Nev.	31	30	30	151	160	176	3	4	4	500	553	596
Wash.	426	342	185	4,093	6,065	4,416	78	107	76	3,046	4,621	3,638
Oreg.	804	624	663	4,229	6,115	5,456	90	115	106	4,040	6,052	5,436
Calif.	1,079	963	770	622	487	903	40	35	36	4,714	5,344	6,505
West.	14,451	12,110	14,318	31,202	41,914	39,130	904	1,010	1,027	40,062	56,713	56,229
U. S.	2,090,759	1,980,742	2,157,541	758,373	720,704	765,436	70,675	66,992	72,658	224,268	201,187	192,034

Farm stocks on January 1, 1944 and 1945, are shown in the January 1, 1945, crop report.

1/ Farm and terminal market stocks plus corn owned by the Government.

2/ Farm and terminal market stocks.

Table 9.- Distribution of stocks of corn and oats on January 1, 1939-45, and stocks of barley on December 1, 1939-44

Item	Farm	Commercial 1/	Government-owned	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Corn, January 1				
Average 1939-43	1,965,176	51,983	73,600	2,090,759
1944	1,968,522	11,321	899	1,980,742
1945	2,145,520	11,698	323	2,157,541
Oats, January 1				
Average 1939-43	747,459	10,914	---	758,373
1944	704,811	15,893	---	720,704
1945	750,454	14,982	---	765,436
Barley, December 1				
Average 1939-42	211,598	12,670	---	224,268
1943	178,496	22,691	---	201,187
1944	158,306	33,728	---	192,034

1/ Exclusive of stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses.

Table 10.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October-September 1938-44, December, 1942 and 1943, and November-December 1944

Item	October-September			December 1943	November 1944	December 1944
	Average 1938-42	1942-43	1943-44			
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production						
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,907.9	2,014.8	1,749.0	261.2	284.2	244.4
Soybean cake and meal ...	1,796.1	3,179.2	3,444.8	289.8	283.2	1/
Linseed cake and meal ...	693.1	798.3	997.0	91.6	50.9	1/
Peanut cake and meal	77.8	103.0	108.5	13.9	9.8	8.0
Copra cake and meal	67.2	33.8	2/ 35.0	2.0	2.7	1/
Gluten feed and meal	766.4	927.3	861.0	80.4	79.7	78.8
Brewers' dried grains ...	144.7	232.3	228.6	17.9	17.0	15.0
Distillers' dried grains	244.3	356.9	443.8	35.5	48.1	47.4
Wheat millfeeds	4,543.7	5,079.3	5,372.2	474.9	468.4	3/ 456.0
Rice millfeeds	127.6	144.7	138.8	15.1	25.2	19.6
Stocks, end of period						
Cottonseed cake and meal	117.3	48.9	60.5	68.1	73.7	77.1
Peanut cake and meal	3.8	1.1	2.4	3.1	3.5	4.6

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, War Food Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, War Food Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

1/ Not available.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Wheat and corn: Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at beginning of year or month, and sales for feed, 1942-45

Calendar year and month	Stocks at beginning of period		Sales for livestock feed	
	Corn	Wheat 1/	Corn	Wheat
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1942	151,468	160,355	75,194	102,598
1943	31,547	247,468	45,640	419,642
1944				
Jan.	1,379	92,315	53	17,614
Feb.	1,099	87,106	37	11,336
Mar.	366	117,652	86	16,099
Apr.	1,109	114,046	---	24,234
May	858	117,863	62	28,015
June	738	98,718	49	23,825
July	1,951	98,960	9	18,319
Aug.	2,023	89,386	8	19,453
Sept. ...	1,062	106,027	8	23,125
Oct.	1,009	115,449	7	22,667
Nov.	1,074	105,735	4	11,169
Dec.	1,069	96,469	2	8,400
1945				
Jan.				2/ 9,000

1/ Based on reports of regional directors. Prior to May 1943 based on reports of custodians.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 12.- Prices received by farmers for meat animals and for feed grains and hay, United States, 1910-44
(Index numbers (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)

(Data for cover page)

Year	Meat animals	Feed grains and hay	Year	Meat animals	Feed grains and hay	Year	Meat animals	Feed grains and hay
1910	101	96	1922	114	92	1934	70	95
1911	85	98	1923	108	114	1935	116	107
1912	97	111	1924	112	129	1936	118	102
1913	110	94	1925	140	134	1937	132	125
1914	113	104	1926	146	105	1938	115	71
1915	105	105	1927	141	115	1939	112	69
1916	123	110	1928	155	123	1940	111	82
1917	177	186	1929	160	119	1941	146	89
1918	203	207	1930	135	107	1942	188	111
1919	207	211	1931	93	74	1943	209	147
1920	173	204	1932	65	48	1944 1/	200	166
1921	107	92	1933	61	57			

1/ Preliminary.